SUMNER'S SNARL.

Massachusetts Lion in His Den.

An Interview With the Deposed Statesman.

HE FEELS LIKE EATING UP FISH.

Rough Enough on President Grant.

Full Views on the Annexation Scheme.

The West Indies to be Reserved as a Free Home for the Black Race.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871. aight and day, since the late extraordinary action of the Senate caucus, Senator Sumner has been kept busy attending to the calls of his innumerable triends and admirers. Your correspondent pulled the bell more than once only to find the Senator was so surrounded by visitors that there was little hope of envaging him in exclusive conversation on the special topic which now agitates the country. Fortunately we found him to-day, not alone solitary and disengaged, but full to overflowing and eloquently communicative on the subject of his late removal. In speaking of President Grant and Secretary Fish, the Senator showed a degree of feeling we were unprepared to expect. He was especially bitter on Fisa, and if you will just read over the Premier's letter on the Motley removal you may find a certain Scriptural allusion therein that gives the key to the Senator's animus. It is altogether private. The barbed and poisoned shaft in that letter did its work, and when the Senator ceases to forge: Nanoth's vineyard he may possibly be disposed to shake hands with the Secretary. Not till then.

Your correspondent was very cordially received by Mr. Summer in what he pleasantly called his "den," a room on the second floor, littered all over with books and papers. Having taken a seat conversstion began in this way:-

CORRESPONDENT-You seem to be quite busy, Mr.

SUMNER-Quite so, sir. In fact, my correspondence accumulates so rapidly that my room assumes all the characteristics of an editorial "den"tables, chairs, carpet, all littered up with papers and manuscripts. I am just now assorting a special part of my correspondence. In examining my letters every morning I frequently come across some of which I say "I must lay this aside for a more careful examination at a more convenient season." 'You see how they accumulate.

CORRESPONDNT-Your room does pear some resemblance to an editor's sanctum it must be confessed. When you get done with statesmanship why not try the editorial chair, Mr. Sumner? The senator here laughed pleasantly and your cor-

respondent continued-By the way, what do you think of St. Domingo

just now in the light thrown upon it by the events of the past lew days?

SUMNER-Well, str. all consideration of the St. Domingo question at the present time must be of necessity p eliminary in its character. The matter cannot, in its existing phases, be discussed on its merits now. The conduct of the administration, however, in this whole pusiness must be stigmatized as a gross usurpation of the war power and a shameless viclation of the constitution. Grant's conduct in the premises is perfectly indefensible. You see war is a great and tremendous evil, one which must not be lightly handled, and therefore its exercise should be attended with the greatest amount of deliberation and caution. It was never intended in this country that one man should have it in his power to make or declare war. That power properly belongs to the people. It appertains to them in their sovereign capacity. It is a legislative act. In a republic the war power must be lodged in the people, and its control and exercise indefeasibly belongs to the Legislature. The framers of the constitution, with usual wisdom, foresaw the dreadful consequences which would inevitably flow from lodging the war power elsewhere than in the national Legislature, and hence they were so emphatic and implicit in confining this power to Congress. You see how they have hedged the exercise of the war power, even on the part of Congress, with limitations and constitutional requirements. I wish you would reflect upon the exceeding wisdom displayed by our fathers in the provisions of the constitution in this matter of the war power. Any usurpation of this power by one man, under any circumstances or upon any pretext, is a stepping stone to despotism, to the destruction of constitutional freedom. It is a direct assault upon the sovereignty of the people, and cannot be too closely scrutinized and too severely denounced. The control of the war power by Congress is one of the glories of the American constitution. It is different with other nations. Even in the British constitution there is a vast difference from ours in this respect. The Queen of England in council can declare war with any nation-for example, with France-at any moment she so chooses, and Parliament has literally nothing to say about it-has no power to stay or prevent the operation of war. So in like manner with Germany We alone commit the entire control and exercise of the war-making power with the people, where it rightfully belongs, in the legislative branch of the government. Our people generally have not paid much attention to this They never dreamed the time would come when one man would usurp this power. The question has not been discussed much among the people, for we have never had a President before who usurped the war power. Grant has done this He has been making war for months past, without any shadow of consideration for the legislative au-thority. He has consequently been infracting the constitution in the gravest manner, and his conduct

is totally indefensible.

The Senator made the above remarks with deliberation, devoid of excitement, but evidenti meant what he said. As he concluded your co-

CORRESPONDENT—But, Senator, do you think President Grant looks upon this matter as a violation of the constitution? Do you think he knows his views of the question are so widely different from

views of the question are so when the views of the question are so when the views of the views o

conds.

CORRESPONDENT—It seems generally conceded,
Mr. Summer, that the selection of your successor
for the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign
Relations is a "falling off" in fitness if not in dig-

SUMNER-I have very little to say about that. I will confess that my displacement from the chair-manship of that commutee, especially under the circumstances, is unpleasant to me. Besides, I am getting old, now, too old to engage in controversy, I have never been inclined that way, and do not feel as if I cared be drawn out now and in such a CORRESPONDENT-At any rate, Mr. Sumner, you

Controversy.

Correspondent—At any rate, Mr. Summer, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have deathfully performed your duty as you understood it. If any man can say with St. Paul, then certainly you can, "I have funded the good fight, I have kept the fasth, I have finished the course: henceforth there is a crown," &c.

SUMNER—Yes, I am gratified in being able to say I have steadfastly done my duty. I have nothing with which to reproach myself. And it is very gratifying to know that the country seems ready to endorse my position against those who have assaulted me. This assurance of support from the people is very pleasant, sir, succedibly after the persistent and systematic misrepresentations made concerning me by the administration. Why, sir, the country does not know the extent and the viteness of the manner in which I have been misrepresented. I have kept it to myself for the sake of peace and harmony in the party, and because was willing to suffer personally anything rather than harm, in the slightest degree, should come to the country which in any manner or form to the occasioned through my action. Now, sir, mught be occasioned through my action. Now, sir, mught be occasioned through my action. Now, sir,

against me. The Secretary of State has published to the world that I obstinately refused to hold social intercourse with him. I was at great pains to have it distinctly and unequivocally conveyed to Mr. Fisk, as coming directly from and personally authorized by me, that on all matters of official or public duty, courtesy or intercourse I would meet the Secretary of State in a spirit of the greatest harmony and sociality, in all official matters I would cheerfully and earnestly co-operate with him. But it is true that I docline, peremptority decline, to hold any social intimacy with him whatever. Mr. Fish took the opportunity, without shadow of cause or provocation, to go out of his way to gratuitously and meanly in-uit me. There was not the slightest justification for Mr. Fish's conduct in thus insuiting me, and I wish it distunctly understood that I am not the kind of man to maintain social relations with another after that other has offered me a vile and gross personal indignity. And more, Not satisfied with insuiting me Mr. Fish has as meanly and unjustifiably misrepresented me. In the kindness of my heart, and prompted society by an earnest desire for peace, I had said nothing about the grauultous and unpardonable insuit offered me by Mr. Fish, and the Secretary of State, taking advantage of my reticence, has grossly misrepresented me and my position in the whole affair. He did not possess nobility of character enough to understand my motives for keeping stience, but thought it a good chance to clear hinself by maligning and misrepresenting me. He has gone so far as to declare—if I may apply a great term to a little affair—that I was the aggressor, and not himself. He knows that to be faise. This entire trouble shows a pettiness of character and a meanness of motive on the part of my assailants—or on the part of some of themabounce for the final to defer yeu by Mr. Fish?

SUNNER (apparently not be dung the question)—It is stranger that the Woole of it.

on their part, the whole of it.

Correspondent—What was the character of the insuit offered you by Mr. Fish?

SUMNER (apparently hot he ding the question)—It is strange that the Secretary of State and other persons should have magnified the difficulties in the way of our official intercourse. I was always ready to meet Mr. Fish and everybody else with whom I had official transactions in a spirit calculated to transact those aftairs with fromptitude and satistion. You can, however, see the personal animus in this matter from my recital of the facts. They did not like to be thwarted in their schemes, although St. Domingo is but one of the causes which lea to the present state of affairs.

Correspondent—You regard the annexation of St. Domingo as one of the indispensable conditions on which President Grant confers his friendship?

SUMNER—As I said before I cannot discuss the question of St. Domingo on its merits at the present. It is so wrapped up with other considerations that it can hardly be separated from them. Grant is certainly very anxious to obtain possession of that island. As to his motives, there is possibly a variety of them. You cannot doubt his earnestness when, to accomplish his eads, he so grossiy subverts the constitution of his country. A man is very much in earnest when, to attain his object, he will break the laws.

Correspondent—Do you regard the acquisition

CORRESPONDENT—Do you regard the acquisition of St. Domingo as beneficial or injurious to the interests of the country?

SUMNER—The importance of the island in itself is very great. I do regard its annexation to this country as likely to result in great harm to the colored race, not only of the island, but of the United States. It would be, in a manner, defrauding there of the there is the there are the states. terests of the country?

colored race, not only of the Island, but of the United States. It would be, in a manner, defrauding them of a natural birthright.

CORRESPONDENT—In what respect?

SUMNER—I have always thought it providential that these islands of the West Indies were located so near our shores. It seems to me that they were placed there in order to become the seat of a great black republic, where the colored race, in a congenial climate, and with all the advantages to be derived from a ferthe seal and contiguity to this country, could work out their destiny as an independent Power to a glorious fulfilment. This is one reason, and an important one, why i oppose the annexation of St. Domingo—why I consider its acquisition as injunious to the micreasts of numanity. Now, if the Island is annexed to this country the colored man will less the opportunity, which I consider a provinential one, of building up, under favorable circumstances, a confederacy peculiarly their own. They would, in the contingency of annexation, be defrauded of what seems to me to be their natural birthright—an inheritance reserved by Providence for their exclusive use, under the favoring auspices of our example and protection.

Correspondent—That idea, Mr. Sumner, certainly has force in it.

Sumner—Way, sir, I wish you would reflect upon

CORRESPONDENT—That idea, Mr. Summer, certainly has force in it.

SUMMER—Why, sir, I wish you would reflect upon it. It appears to me an opportunity of doing justice to the hitherto wronged colored race and of advancing the interests of humanity, whose importance cannot be over estimated. If we annex St. Domingo and other West Indian islands—for of course we shall not be satisfied with one; the appetite for the acquisition of territory grows on what it feets upon—they will be only a sort of fringe to our own expanding nation, and the destiny of the colored race becomes mextricably wrapped up with our own. I oppose the acquisition of St. Domingo for this, among other reasons, and more especially do I oppose its annexation under such circumstances as have attended the question from its inceptive moment until the present time.

Correspondent—Do you think it will be annexed?

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think it will be annexed?

SUMNER—No, sir. The injustice of the whole proceeding is too glaring, and the people of this country too virtuous to permit such an occurrence. Recollect we live in an age where the moral sentiments predominate, and mankind are under their influence. The annexation of St. Domingo minutes against the public sentiment and is impregnated so strongly with the odor of "joos," that President Grant and Mr. Fish will find themselves unable to attain their wisnes in this respect. I do not think the island of St. Domingo will be annexed to the United States. I have too high an opinion of the virtue and justice of the people to fear annexation. This consideration is not emercaned by either Grant or the Secretary of State.

or the Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENT—Had the insult offered you by the Secretary of State any connection with the Alabama claims or the Joint High Commission or kindred questions?

SUNNER—I do not wish to say anything about the difficulties between this compary and England—that

difficulties between this country and England—that is, in a personal manner. Mr. Cameron, doubtless, is in full accord with Mr. Fish and the President on these points, and Mr. Fish can settle any difficulties provided he be ablowed to settle them in his own way without regard to justice or reciprocity.

Your correspondent endeavored further to obtain from Mr. Sumner a fuller and more specific account of the "gross personal indignity" offered him by Mr. Fish, but his efforts were unsuccessful. That the Senator from Massachusetts regards it of the keenest and most unpardonable character is evident from the terms in which he characterized it to your correspondent, and the intense though subdued feeling with which he spoke about it. It was certainly of no light and triling character—involved no onsiderations of official etiquette, or was embraced difficulties between this country and England-that

considerations of official etiquette, or was emoraced in any punctino of social rank or aggrieved vanity. It cut too deep to come from such sources.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Stir in the Republican Ranks-General But ler's Programme.

Ier's Programme.

[From the Boston Journal, March 15.]

The signs of the times indicate a lively political campaign in the State the coming fail. If all accounts be true it is the intention of the friends of General Butier to place his name before the republican convention as a caudidate for Governor. It is said that General Butier is not committed as yet to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference, as it leaves him in a good position to accept Senatorial honors in the future, or even a higher post should the country demand his services. It has been urged that General Butier was strong only in a small district, and he is not opposed to a movement which his friends think will refute this charge. If necessary he would no doubt take the stump.

think will refure this charge. If necessary he would no doubt take the stump.

Dr. George B. Loring, in case this programme is carried out, will run in the Fith Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Butler, or he may prefer a foreign appointment.

General Butler, it is whispered, will have the support of the labor party and the influence of Wendell Phillips, while it is anticipated that the soldier element will sustain him by their votes.

The opponents of this plan propose to rally under Messrs. Jewell and Rice, though some of the bitterest anti-Builer men suggest that the renomination of Governor Clafin would settle the question at least for this year, as his chances of carrying the Republican Convention are thought to be more certain than those of any other candidate that has yet been named.

The democratic wirepuliers are anxiously watch-

amed.

The democratic wirepullers are anxiously watch-The democratic wirepiniers are anxiously watching events in the hope that a dissension in the republican ranks will enable them to gain a victory,
It is a little early to talk about the result of a convention to be held next fall, but party managers are
already laying pipe in the directions which we indicate above.

THE PROPAGATION OF TROUT.

The Fishery Commission and Mr. Furman. The State Fishery Commission have offered to give to the owners of streams and ponds in the State sufficient black bass, white bass, catash, perch, sunfish or pike with which to stock their ponds. Mr. Furman, an extensive cultivator of trout at Newtown, has prepared a petition against the offer of the Commission. He says that if streams are stocked with either of the species offered by the Commission it will be impossible to propagate brook trout. Trout will not prosper where either of these species exist. Mr. Furman says every pond on Long Island can be made to produce 1,000 pounds of trout annually, and prophesies that in ten years, if the people be advised by the Fishery Commission, there will not be a good trout pond in the State.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The United Irishmen First in Line. The first response to the address of the Directory of the Irish Confederation came yesterday evening from the United Irishmen. W. J. Nicholson, Secretary, and Richard McCloud, Treasurer, of the United Irishmen, on behalf of that body, turned over all their property to the Irish Confederation. Their first instalment of money from their treasury— \$4.500—was handed yesterday to the Irish Direc-tory, who returned the following receipt:—

Received from Mr. Richard McCloud, Treasurer of the United Irishmen, \$4,500, which the Directory of the United Irishmen band in to the Irish Confederation.

EDMOND POWER, PATRICK WALSH, Directors Irish Confederation.

THE TURF.

A Brilliant Season in the Perspective.

The racing season of 1871 is, in advance, aiready exciting a degree of interest hitnerto unknown to turf matters in America, and it requires no prophet to foresee splendid contests, heavy betting and immense gatherings of the people. Racing has always been popular in all countries where it has been patronized and sustained by honorable and wealth; gentlemen and graced by the presence of the ladies. We ought not to be surprised, therefore, at its rapidly increasing popularity in the United States, when the first gentlemen of the land, in such numbers as to forbid the attempt to name them all, are, heart and soul, engaged in the sport, and investing nillions in native and imported horses of the purest blood, and in public and private racing establishments of surpassing magnificence. And the crowning glory of the sport is that there are myriads of bright eyes present to witness it, their sweet possessors loining in the excitement with all the spirit of woman's enthusiasm, and lending a charm to such occasions which much enhances the joyousness of the scenes. It would, indeed, be very difficult to imagine circumstances to make man more happy than he should be at our brilliant race meetings, where he can meet his friends, back his judgment, and turn his eyes alternately upon high-mettled racers and lovely women.

The meetings in the South and West will close in time to permit horses running there to come North and participate in the games at the Jerome Park meeting, which will commence on the 10th of June. This will be the first of the Northern meetings, and will be followed by those at Monmouth Park, July 4; Saratoga, July 12; Monmouth Park, August 1; Saratoga, August 16, and the fall meetings of Jerome Park and Baltimore in October.

The racing of 1870 developed an unusual number

of extraordinary horses, then two and three years old, and these are, of course, expected to form the front rank in the approaching campaign. They will be heavily backed by the confident and "knowing" class of betters, who usually make the favorites, but who, as turi history shows, are frequently disap-pointed, to the great delight and profit of the "fielders," who are prone to small investments, with chances of large winnings. Those horses now three years old are engaged in sweepstakes races for that age, and those now four years old are entered for the cups, and will be prominent contestants for the numerous open purses. The first of the events for the three-year-olds will

be the Beimont Stakes. \$100 entrance, halt forfeit. and \$1,500 added, one mile and five furlongs, at Jerome Park, for which there are seventy-six entries. Those most prominent in the Belmont are the following:-Colonei McDanlet's chestnut colt Harry Bassett (by Lexington, dam Canary Bird), winner of the Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga, one mile, beating seven others, in 1:54%; the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, one mile, beating fourteen others, in 1:4914; and the Supper Stakes at Baltimore, one mile, beating Mr. Sanford's supero filly Madame Dudley, in 1:49%. 2 Mr. O'Donnell's gray filly Mary Louise (by Lightning, dam by Sovereign), win-ner of the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, beating eight others, including Harry Bassett, in 1:18%, and the West End Stakes at Monmonth Park, one mile, beating four others, in 1:49%. It is stated, however, and we fear truthfully, that this filly has an injured hock, which may not entirely recover in time for the Belmont Stakes. 3. Mr. Littell's gray filly Mary Clark (by Lexington, dam Eagless, by Glencoe), winner of the sweepstakes at Jerome Park, one mile and an eighth, beating four others, in 2:041/4. 4. Mr. Withers' brown filly Elsie (by Leamington, dam Bapta), winner of the handicap for two-year-olds at Saratoga, one mile, beating three others, in the extraordinary time of 1:45%; and a purse at Jerome Park, three-quarters of a mile, beating two others, in 1:25. We should also direct attention to Messrs, Richards & Kligour's bay colt Buck-shot (by Knight of St. George, dam John Kilgour's dam), winner of the Cincinnati Stakes, one mile, in 1:45%, and barely beaten by Madame Dugley in the sweepstakes at Baltimore, one mile, in 1:43, the filly carrying 104 lbs. and the coli 107 lbs., including seven pounds penalty each; Mr. Littell's chestnut filly Rattan (by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan), winner of the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, and second to Mary Louise in the West End Stakes, Monmouth Park; Mr. Belmont's chestnut coit By the Sea (by Thormanby, dam Bernice), who received forfeit in a match against Messrs. Denison & Crawford's Censor colt, and ran a good second to Mary Clark, a mile and an eighth, at Jerome Park; Major Thomas bay hiy Aureola (by War Dance, dam Herzog's dam), a good second to Elsle in the fast mile at Saratoga; Mr. O'Donnell's chestnut filly Fanchon (by Australian, dam Idlewild), who ran second to Madame Dudley for the Champagne Stakes at Jerome Park; Mr. Morris' bay colt Barbarian (by Eclipse, dam Barbarity), third in the same race, but dangerous from his fine size and successful family; Mr. Babcock's chestnut filly, Nellie Ransom (by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light), who, though she did but little last year, is wonderfully good looking, and has the confidence of those who know her best. There are among the entries for the Belmont Stakes a number of other coits and fillies of promise, from blood and appearance, though not conspicuous last year, and hence it is no "sure thing" that the winner will not emerge from obscurity. Nevertheless, we hold that brilliant performances last year justify the estimate placed upon those prominently designated. The odds laid by the bookmakers against those in highest favor are as follows :- Harry Bassett, only 3 to 1, and his backers have taken all they can get; Mary Clark, 8 to 1; By the Sea, 10 to 1; Eiste, 10 to 1 Mary Louise, 12 to 1; Monarchist, 12 to 1; Rattan, Aureola and Fanchon, each 25 to 1; Barbarian and Neille Ransom, each 35 to 1; Buckshot, 40 to 1, and

so on. The odds against Harry Bassett were more liberal, until the promptness of his backers drove the bookmakers to a retreat. The offerings against By the Sea and Elste have also ceased. They have both been backed heavily. We cannot understand why the superb filly Mary Clark, at 8 to 1, is not more freely backed; and among the others named Barborian, Mary Louise, Aureola, Buckshot and Nellie Ransom should be backed at the very liberal odds offered against them. Monarchist at 12 to 1 does not seem a very good thing. He has not yet done anything in public, and we cannot perceive the point of his prominence, unless it may be based upon the fact that Mr. Sanford is giving especial attention to his training at the Preakness stables. Mr. S. is a man of immense will, generally suc ceeds in his undertakings, and if he determines to win the Belmont Stakes, may be dangerous.

The Ladies' Stakes, to be run for at the same neeting, is for fillies three years old, \$100 entrance. half foriest, \$1,000 added, one mile and five furlongs; the owner of the second filly to receive \$330 out of the stakes; closed with fifty nominations. Nearly all the fillies of decided promise are among the nominations for this important event. Madam Dudley, by Lexington, dam Britannia IV., by Flying Dutchman; Mary Clark, Mary Louise, Elsie, Rattan, Aureola, Fanchon and Nellie Ransom, referred to above, are likely to be foremost in the betting, though among the others there is plenty of blood and form to render the result doubtful. The first three named-Madame Dudley, Mary Louise and Mary Clark-are decidedly first class, and the question of superiority can only be decided by the race. Madaine Dudley has never met either of the other two, while they have met but once (in the Nursery Stakes), when Mary Louise ran second to Harry Bassett, and Mary Clark was not placed; but as the latter got a very bad start the result was no test. We confess to a decided partiality for Madame Dudley, resulting, probably, from her last race, which was for a sweepstakes at Baltimore, one mile, which she ran in 1:48, carrying 104 lbs., and finishing in fine style. On the same day Governor Bowie's fine filly, My Maryland, won the handicap for three-yearolds, carrying only 86 lbs., in exactly the same time (1:48), beating such good ones as Lida Grissom, 86 bs.; Lady Petry, 90 lbs.; Ortolan, 90 lbs.; Mozart, 85 lbs., and Dennis Burns, 88 lbs. My Maryland carried six pounds below her weight for age, while Madame Dudley carried thirty-two pounds above her weight for age, thus giving My Maryland thirtyeight pounds, according to the scale of weights, and yet ran in the same time; and when it is remem-

bered that My Maryland beat five others of acknow-

ledged speed, she cannot be rated as a very inferior animal. As between the two gray Marys we dare not hazard an opinion, unless it should appear that Mary Louise's injury is serious. They are large, fine fillies, and deserve to be backed in the best company; while Elsie is prooably about their equal, and Rattan, Aureola, Fanchon, Nellie Ransom and others are decidedly worthy of attention. The odds are as follows:-Against Madame Dudley, 4 to 1; Mary Louise, Mary Clark and Elsie, each 8 to 1, and all offerings taken by the backers of the latter; Fanchon, 15 to 1; Aureola, 20 to 1, and Rattan, 25 to 1.

The Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 entrance, play or pay, the second horse to re-ceive \$200 out of the stakes, two miles and a quarter, closed on the 1st inst. with twelve entries, to wit:-Mr. Belmont's two flyers, Glenelg and Kingfisher: Mr. Babcock's Helmbold and Conductor, Mr. Sanford's Preakness, Mr. Page's Hamburg, Mr. Luttell's Maggie B. B., Mr. Hall's Major, Mr. Crouse's Regards, Mr. Coffee's Judge Durell date McCloskey), Mr. Clay's War Whoop and Mr. Buford's bay mare, four years old, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, out of Heads or Tails. The betting has not yet opened upon this event, and we are therefore in the dark as to the views of the bookmakers; but Mr. Belmont's two will, doubtless, be hot favorites, while Helmbold, Preakness and Hamburg will be liberally backed, and the others will probably take rank about in the order in which they are named. They are a good lot, and the winner, whoever he may be, will add much to his fame. Preakness ought to be a good four-year eld, judging from his race for the Dinner Party Stake, at Baltimore, when he was evidently too high in flesh, yet won handsomely; and Hamburg, if he has recovered from the effects of his merciless training and running to which he was subjected last year, ought to give an account of himself. He is looking decidedly well. Fear of the prominent flyers has probably prevented some from entering their horses, and hence the cup did not fill so numerously as usual. It is fair to presume, however, that most of those who gazed to enter will dare to start, and the race must, therefore, be a capital one.

The handicaps (Fordham stakes, one and a quarter miles, and Jockey Club handicap, two miles) have filled numerously, and the entries include many good horses. The weights were announced in our columns yesterday, and a fresh field of opera-

tions is now opened to the bookmakers. The sharpened appetite of the public for racing, resulting from the winter vacation, will, doubtless, secure a very large attendance at the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, which will be the first of the season in the North. The programme is very attractive: and, as the meeting will take place about a week later than usual, the gathering of fine horses from all sections will be numerous and the sport consequently grand.

The other meetings which are to follow at Long Branch and Saratoga will also be brilliant. Not only will the runners at Jerome Park go to those meetings to "fight their battles o'er again." but Western and Southern cracks will be brought into the most attractive contests. For the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, the celebrated Kentucky herse Longfellow (by Leamington, dam Nanturah), Glenelg, Kingfisher, Helmbold, Preakness, Hamburg and six others are entered. There is a strong probability that the cup time of the great Kentucky-4:01 1/2 - will be neaten this year.

JAMES WATSON'S TROTTERS.

Dinmond Stude and the Late Auditor's Stud of Horses-Gathering of Sports and Politicians-Fair Prices in Spite of the Rais.

In these modern days the sound of the auctioneer's nammer is the first echo to the boom of a rich man's death bell. Sometimes it is his library—the result of a lifetime of patient, loving collection; sometimes the gorgeous furniture, in which a luxurious Sybarite languished his hours away. Relatives care neither for the scholarship of the one nor the lavishness of the other, and the

AUCTIONEER IS CALLED IN.

Yesterday it was a stud of fine horses, which had een its owner's pride. As a man seres down into the autumnal years of life his passion for fast and beautiful in horses gives way to a longing after armchairs and slippers. In the case of the late James Watson, a man of mascu line tastes, it need not be wondered that his untimely demise, even in the act of enjoying his favorite sport, should find him with

A WELL SELECTED STABLE. So, while the drenching rain was dripping over the pavement of Gotham yesterday morning, the fact

that a sale of fancy horsefiesh was to take place in Forty-second street removed all thought of the dirty weather from about Going to Jim Watson's horse series."

"Going to Jim Watson's horse sale, Johnn y?" was a common query and an affirmative answer must have been largely given. They came as early as mine o'clock and packed the finely fitted stable of the late County Auditor to suffocation. Still they came in spite of the downpour and thronged the sidewalks near the corner of Madison avenue with all the devotion of Mohammedans at the shrine of Mecca. They were worth a journey to see. Tall hats, which Hung Jauntilly on three Hairs, announced the 'ossy brethren of the turf, a hands-in-the-pocket attitude betrayed the loading curiosity seeker; all the rest were politicians of large or small calibre and mostiy of purely local fame. They were distinguished by wearing their hats on four hairs, by snowy shirt fronts, suspicious black mustaches and the

INEVITABLE POLITICIAN'S DIAMOND giamoring on their bosoms. An exception to the politician crowd was the genial and gentlemanly Charley Loew. who, with a number of the County Charley Loew. Who, with a number of the County Clerk's office employs, was present, and took a good deal of interest in the sale. Judge McQuade looked happy and comiortable, and Judge Coulter, with a sad smile on his sunset physiognomy, hummed "Auld Lang Syne" as well as the crush would let him. Colonel Van Brunt, with his "gallus" swing, ob ected to being elbowed, and Ed. Kearney was happy all over his broad shoulders that he had left his

was happy all over me broad at the left his
left his
Adderman Barker was constantly obliged to call
on those in his vicinity to disentangle themselves
from his immense back mustache, and Bill Dewey,
the lucky wagerer, granned at Bill Johnson, who, it
was thought, wanted a companion for "Bull the lucky wagerer, grained at Bill Johnson, who, it was thought, wanted a companion for "Bull Rin." John and Jesse, looked auxious several times but didn't buy. Baltimore sent its Milier and Edenstown, N. J., its Wheeler, white detachments from all the outlying districts and the owners of all the metropolitan stables, scarcely gave room for Archie Johnston, the auctioneer, to mount on one of the carriages and

A set of double harness was put up, and, amid general impatience, knocked down for \$100, another set brought seventy-one dollars, another set sixty-five dollars. Some horse blankets fetched ten dollars apiece, and then Archie announced over his diamonds that

"CHARLIE GREEN"
was the next lot. With great difficulty this well known bay was brought and his blanket removed. A murmur of approbation ran round as the son of old Abdallah, out of a Beilfounder mare, looked round with his lustrous eyes on the gaping crowd. The auctioneer began his professional prelude in a canter.

"Trotted in public fourteen times, won eight races, took second money in three others, doing 2:3114: has done 2:25; sound, kind, true, improving at that, fifteen hands two inches. Now's your time, "Three thousand," said a voice, somewhere.

"Three, three, thref-ee. Frotten in pushe to the teen," &c.

There was a long pause in the bidding, which, of course, Archie used to fill up with lengthy descriptions of the trotter's merits.

"Five, 6.-fi-five; any more, third and last time."

The hammer feil, and Archie announced Juage McQuade, of Harlem, as the buver.

"That's too thin," said a man with his hat on four large.

McQuade, of Harlem, as the buver.

"That's too thin," said a man with his hat on four hairs.

A seven-year-old bay horse, "Fred," looking as if he had "stay" as well as "go" in him, was next put up. Five hundred was the first bid. Up it went by nundreds, then d'opped to fittes and tens, then fiftes again, and finally fell to Mr. Turner, of Philadelphia, for \$1,400.

Said the auctioneer, who had worked himself into a perspiration. Another bay horse was wedged into the throng, and was believed in to a great extent. Over fifteen hands, eight years old, and said to trot in 2:25, he was a fine animal to look at. One thousand dollars was the first offer, and the hundreds were rapidly piled on. At \$2,000 they flagged into fittes, and at length fell to a \$2,300 shout of Mr. Dinsmore, of Adams Express Company. It was afterwards learned that the horse is not to be

RUN TO AN EXPRESS WAGON.

One sensation more was reserved—viz: the chestout nve-year-old mare Loleto. Fifteen hands, splendid limbs and a silken coat marked her for a struggie between the bidders. \$1,500 was promptly cried, and away they went, hundreds, fities, tens, twenties, dragging at times, rushing at others, until Miller, of Baitimore, bought her for S. W. Coe, of this city, at the fancy price of \$3,700. The leature of INTEREST WAS NOW OVER, and the sleigh and wagon sale gave some of the votaries a chance to breathe by others clearing out. A cutter sleigh brought forty dollars, a Portland cutter—the one in which the Auditor was killed—seven-ty-five dollars, a top wagon \$230, and a no top road wagon, \$230; and so the sale closed, \$12,400 in the sleigh and wagon, \$230; and so the sale closed, \$12,400 in the sleigh and wagon, \$230; and so the sale closed, \$12,400 in the sleigh and wagon, \$230; and a no top road wagon, \$230; and so the sale closed, \$12,400 in the sleigh and wagon, \$230; and a no top road wagon, \$230; and so the sale closed, \$12,400 in the sleigh and wagon, \$230; and a no top road wagon, \$230; and a no top road wagon, \$230; and so the sale cl

being considered a very fair realization for the four animals. The crowd surged out into the rain, and for the first time in the day a POST-MORTUARY CONVERSATION was indulged in about the late lamented owner of the stud just sold.

"I never kind o' feel a man's dead titl I see his horses and fixings sold," said a man of 'ossy look about the shirt collar to a friend, as the assistants in this last scene separated in the drizzle.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations for the Pageant and Parade-The Celebration "in the Morning" and

When St. Patrick's Day comes Irishmen, all the world over, if they do not meet and "drown the shamrock," adopt some means whereby to honor the dear old saint who drove out the snakes from the Island of Saints. Past celebrations of the day in this city have been sometimes grand and imposing, at other times marred by some casual occur-rence which caused regret to the most faithful lovers of Iretand and her cause. Now, more than ever before, have the Irish reason to rejoice at their fealty to nationhood and their irrepressible enmity to the ancient hereditary enemy, for this year the spark of nationality and patriotism lights up with a brilliant flame and burns more defiantly than England in her long experience in hunting up some talisman by which to destroy the Irish heart has ever known. Having to some extent conquered in Ireland, and having won the sympathy of all nations, especially of the great republic, by the GALLANTRY, NOBILITY AND TRUTH

of some of her leading sons, Ireland in America today rejoices to find herself with a good cause and brave defenders of that cause whom she loves to honor. The arrival of the Fenian exiles in this city has been made an especial reason for a grand turnout on Friday next, and, judging from the preparations being made and the impetus given generally to Irish affairs in New York, the celebration will be the grandest ever witnessed in this city. No amount of money is spared in certain quarters to provide the necessary requirements for the occasion, and whatever is to be done may be expected on a magnificent scale. It is proverbial that the Irish are a race that "goes in" for splendor of show and gorgeousness of outward manifestation on all patriotic occasions, and this year SOME NOVEL SIGHTS

are to be presented to New Yorkdom by way of making the parade of interest to spectators. A number of very tell Irishmen, for instance, are to form a company in the procession, and these are to be enveloped in robes similar to those worn in the

time of the Gallow Glasses of Shane O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, in the time of Elizabeth of England. It would seem from the fact that this company is to be adorned in richly embroidered saffron colored robes—the saffron, of course, being thus considered the national color, that after all that has been sur

the national color, that after all that has been sung about

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN
It is not the national color of the "Ould Land." But, this apart altogether, the procession, whether in green or safron, promises to be tremendous. The various societies will assemble at ten o'clock A. M., at the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, at which point the procession will start, and crossing Second street to Bowery, will go down the last named street to Bowery, will go down the last named street to Chatham street and to City Hall, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council; thence, wheeling into Broadway and again turning off at Fourteenth street, will cross to seventh avenue, going up to Twenty-thi d street, when it again is to cross over to First avenue, then come down to Eighth street, cross over to Cooper Institute, where the Grand Marshal will dismiss it.

The guests of the societies will be Mayor Hall, Sheriff Grennan, County Clerk Loew, Win. M. Tweed, P. B. Sweeny, Richard O'Gorman and Judge Connoily. The Fenian exiles are, of course, to participate in the procession, and, no doubt, will be "THE OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS."

Some of the oldest Irish clubs will also attend. But in the evening the latter will have an especially galatime. The old and honored society, the FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK, will meet at the St. James Hotel, where they will honor the festival in such a manner as will make the Saint himself rejoice. With such men at the festive board as Judge John R. Brady (president of the club), Judge Daly, Mr. Hoguet and others of that lik, it is needless to say that the shamrock will be honored and wet and drowned amid a "flow of soul."

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

at Delmonico's, under the presidency of John Mullally, will keep up their reputation for life-long adhesion to the free and unfettered independence of theirs and their fathers' native land. At Harlem the

united sons of st. patrick,
a club composed of the leading Irishmen of that
section, under the presidency of John H. Williams,
will have a banquet at Agartz's, Third avenue, between 129th and 130th streets, which, it is understood, shall be second to none given in the city,
Other clubs in the city and suburbs will spend the
evening in glorious hilarity, in honor of the good
old Saint. It may also be added that Mile. Rosa
d'Erina will commence her
RISH EVENINGS.

d'Erma will commence her ERSH EVENINGS, and will warble some beausiful Irish airs at Steinway Hall, in the evening, and those who love the "land's melodies" might spend a more unpleasant hour than in listening to her. Taken altogether the celebration this year promises to eclipse that of any former year within the memory of the "oldest greenhorn."

SUBSTITUTES FOR STONE.

The Grahamite Pavement and the Artificial Frear Stone.

Under the title of the Grahamite Asphalt Pavement a new article stands forth delying and inviting special tests. The base of the new pavement is a native asphalt found in a rich lode in Ritchie county. West Virginia, and although it was thought at first to be a solidified petroleum, analysis has proved it to be asphaltum, having an excess of the substance known as asphaitine. The article was called GRAHAMITE

out of compliment to General J. L. Graham, on whose property it was found. The scientific analyses and experiments have been conducted by Professor E. J. De Smedt, and when the end of the alchemic research was reached and the philosopher's stone was found in the bottom of the furnace, company was formed to proceed with the manufacture of the article. General W. W. Averill President of the company, applied to the War Department for a committee to examine into the merits of the pavement. Accordingly General Newton was requested to conduct the inquiry on the part of the government. This gentleman has done so, and will make his report at an early day. General Averill also invited to witness experiments a number of experts of the highest standing on Saturday, a the residence of General Graham, 20 North Washington square. Among the score of gentlemen present the HERALD reporter noticed General Gilmore, General Horace G. Wright, General Gordon Granger, General McCleilan and his Assistant Engineer, Mr. Newton, and Colonel Van Buren, Mr. Tracy, Engineer of Public Works for the city, and Mr. Cornell, President of the Croton Water Board. The experiments were conducted by Professor De Smedt, the Inventor of the pavement, in a laboratory at the rear of the house. Mr. De Smedt, before commencing his experiments, gave a dissertation on the various bases of which the pavements in use were formed. The experiments which followed were both of an individual and comparative nature. It was first shown that the Grahamite can, by some secret modus operands, be made the residence of General Graham, 20 North Washing

of an individual and comparative nature. It was first shown that the Grahamite can, by some secret modus operandi, be made

ELASTIC TO ANY EXTENT,
and specimens were handed round showing that they have the matter of clasticity completely in their power. The heat test was applied to it without in any way disintegrating it, while some of the San Francisco and the Val de Travers specimens became quite friable at the same heat. Two pieces of mastle—one the Grahamite, the other the Val de Travers—were tested for cohesiveness by drawing a rod of glass through them. The Val de Travers cracked in pieces, while the Grahamite exhibited a small hole like that made by a pistol ball. It was next submitted to the boiling test, and tested for salt water with complete success. The crowning test of all was for its strongest points,
ELASTICITY AND HARDNESS combined. This was done by allowing a thirty pound weight to fall on a block from a height of sixteen feet. Traprock, bluestone, San Francisco asphalt and Grahamite were submitted to this crusher. The stenes few in all directions; the San Francisco cracked and broke badly, while the Grahamite

STOOD THE SENGER TRST unhart. After repeated batterings one block was cracked at the edge. In spite of this resistance to a weight, which represents an impact of fifteen tons, when struck on the surices with the edge of a hammer a deut is made, which, when struck with the face of the hammer flattens to its place without chipping. Taken altogether the Grahamite pavement is likely to prove a great success, and such was the opinion, many times delivered, of those who witnessed the experiments.

Cognate with the composition of pavement is

cognate with the composition of pavement is that of artificial stone. Under this head comes the artificial compound known as that of artificial stone. Under this head comes the artificial compound known as FREAR STONE, which possesses in a great degree all that is claimed for it of durability and hardness. A number of buildings have already been created of this stone and the unfailing test of time appears to be the only one remaining to be added to those which it has already undergone. The company is under the direction of Cornelius K. Garrison, president; belson Ulements, vice president and general superintendent, and Thomas F. Attix, treasurer.

HELL GATE HORROR.

Collision Between the Steamer Electra and the Schooner Lucy Hall.

A Man Crushed to Death—A Bowsprit Pierces the

Steamer's Side-An Inevitable Smash-The Story of the People on the Steamer.

William Gifford, a man in the noonday of his career, strong in the hope of a brilliant future, with every promise that the summer of his time should dawn pleasantly upon him, was rudely swent from the world unseen, unheard of by his comrades, and plunged, without a cry, into the jaws of death. He had but just left a wife and child, whose pleasant home gave every evidence of happiness, and to-day the widowed mother mourns his loss without even tne poor consolation of his BODY TO GRIEVE OVER.

How little did he dream, as he held her in his arms and folded his little one to his heart, it was the last time he should embrace them! The steamer, of which this man was the mate, the Electra, left Providence the day before yesterday, and, coming down with the tide at the rate of twelve miles an hour, passing through Hell Gate yesterday at a quarter past seven A. M., collided with a schooner, the Lucy Hall. The captain of the steamer states that upon rounding the point he saw the schooner, with all sail set, drifting with the tide. Feeling confident he could pass her he headed the boat to the right of the schooner, when, seeing

in that direction from running on the "gridiron." which would be certain destruction, he changed his tactics and attempted to pass her on the other side. The anchor of the schooner, which had been dragging, suddenly caught, swinging her round, and, when just off Ballett's Point, she dashed ner bowsprit into the steamer's waist immediately above guards, piercing a closet, into which the mate had a few minutes before retired, tearing up the bul-warks, carrying off the lifeboat, and leaving no vea-tige of

NOTHING COULD SAVE HIM

warks, carrying off the lifeboat, and leaving no vestige of

THE UNFORTUNATE MAN

but a portion of his brains scattered over the cargo. From the appearance of the sloop it was impossibly for the people on board the Electra to suppose she was dragging her anchor. Going under full canwas, with her jib sheeted bome, they took it she was passing through the gate in the same direction they were going. But when the steamer neared her and they saw the anchor had grounded they left at once that the collision was inevitable. So furious was THE DASH OF THE BOWSPRIT through the steamer's side, that the lifeboat from the steamer was landed clean across the sloop's deck, and it is sapposed the mate's body was ground to a pulp almost in a moment. For some minutes the loss of the first officer was not discovered. The captain and crew were in total ignorance of the fata, accident until one of the deck hands picked up his cap and brought it to them, when they rushed to the spot and were horror stricken to find edge.

HIS BRAINS BESMEARING THE COTTON BALES and his body gone they knew not where. On learning the sad result the captain made every effort in his power to send word on board the schooner, but no tug being near this was impossible. Making all haste to the dock they sent in every direction to find out the name of the sloop, and endeavor to ascertain whether those on board her had any knowledge of the missing mate, but up to a late hour last night.

NO TIDINGS OF HIM
him had been brought in. The sad news was rele-

hight

NO TIDINGS OF HIM
him had been brought in. The sad news was telegraphed to some friends of Mrs. Giffort (the mate's
while) yesterday, with instructions to break the intelligence gently to her.
THE ONLY LOSS OF CARGO
the steamer sustained was a half case of boots,
which was thrown over. The damage to the boat
herself was comparatively slight, and, consequently,
soon repaired. She started on her return trip at
live o'clock last evening.

THE FIVE POINTS FIGHT.

The Latest Murderous Affray in a Baxter Street Groggery-A Skull Fractured-Ante-

Mortem Statement. A desperate affray occurred in the groggery No. 15 Baxter street on Tuesday evening, in which bottles, tumblers and other weapons were freely used. John Sullivan, the barkeeper, received a blow on the head, as alleged, from a bottle in the hands of Bartholomew Upton, allas Bolivar. The latter was promptly arrested by Captain Kennedy and detective Do.an, of the Sixth precinct, and locked up. Bolivar is an ex-convict. having served two terms in State Prison on conviction for burglary. The accused has also been in the Penitentiary, and no later than last August was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months for aiding and assisting a prisoner to escape from the Island. Sullivan was removed to the Centre Street Hospital, with a terrible fracture of the skull, and his life being considered in imminent danger Coroner Young, at the request of Captain Kennedy, took the

being considered in imminent danger Coroner Young, at the request of Captain Kennedy, took the victim's ante-mortem statement.

SULLIVAN, THE VICTIM.

Says that the prisoner entered his place and created a disturbance. He had been drinking and commenced fooling with a soldier from Governor's Island. Subsequently Bolivar quarrelled with Edward Murray and both of them commenced throwing bottles at each other. Sullivan says he came from behind the bar to put a stop to it, when they both ran behind the bar and Upton struck him on the head with a black pint bottle which was standing on a shelf behing the bar. Sullivan says he was knocked senseless, and on recovering found officers in the place, and they took him to the Sixth precinct station house.

Sullivan seems to think that he will recover from the effects of his injuries, but the hospital surgeous have little or no hope that he can long survive.

The jury rendered a verdict against Bolivar, and Coroner Young committed him to await the result of Sunivan's injuries.

Ith Accused him to await the result of Sunivan's injuries.

Ith Accused him to conners, from Governor's Island, Edward Murray struck him in the back of the head with a bottle, when he "went for" him and threw a bottle or two at him. Upton further says, that as it got too hof for him, and he had to jump out of the door, he does not know whether he struck the barkeeper or not. He says also he was not drank, but had been drinking.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Information for "Sectarian" Speculators and Speakers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

At the recent meeting of the Methodist preachers Dr. Crooks is reported to have said that near his residence the Catholics have property worth \$3,000,000, and it is occupied by a priest's house, orphan asylum and cathedral, all of which, he said, they received as a donation from the city. Now, it has been frequently publicly denied that the site of the cathedral on Fifth and Madison avenues, and of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, contiguous, were donated by the city to the Catholics; and yet every day some new advocate of Protestantism puts forward this untruth, either from a culpable ignorance of facts, or from a wiful desire to deceive by misstatement of them. The Union League originated the falsehood in the controversy as to the appropriations for denominacontroversy as to the appropriations for denominational schools, at which time it also faisly stated that there was room enough for 39,000 more children in the public schools, although the official annual report for the then year stated that there was need of accommodation for at least 5,000 children. Now if Jr. Crooks, or any other so-called doctor, is anxious for the truth, and willing to state it, i would refer him to laber 620, p. 364, of Conveyances. This conveyance is dated November 11, 1852, and in it is recited that the city, by indenture dated May 1, 1709, had granted, bargained, &c., unto Rebert Lyiburn and his heirs and assigns, forever, certain premises subject to certain yearly rents; that the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral were then selzed of said premises, as they allege, and had paid the arrears of rent and the sum of \$83 32 in lieu of all rents thereafter to accrue; and that, in consideration of such, the said trustees became the owners of the property. The deed was signed by the whig and "Know Nothing?" Mayor Kingsland. The stipulations of the original lease required the lessee to pay \$405 lawful money and the yearly rental of "four bushels of merchantable whoap" as a quit rent. As for the \$50,000,000 of real estate which the Catholics hold, as alleged, in the city, they have the same title to it as Mr. Stewart or Mr. Astor have to their property. Every church, parcential school and pastoral residence, together with every convent in New York, has been paid for from the hard carned money of Catholics, who, unlike Methodists, constantly supplement their faith by good works.

A CATHOLIC READER. tional schools, at which time it also faisly stated

About twelve o'clock on Tuesday night Mr. Jacob Mauritz, a German, forty-two years of age, of Sixth street, Williamsburg, with his family, was attending the ball of the Lafayette Benevolent Association, as the Teutonia Assombly Rooms, Third avenue, near Fifteenth street, when he was taken suddenly ill waite standing in the crowded hail, and, failing to the floor, expired almost instantly. Disease of the heart was the cause of death. Coroner Herrmann held an inquest on the body.